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The Playground

Community Service

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON

BY RAYMOND CALKINS

**THE COMMUNITY HOME OF LOST
TALENTS**

BY JOSEPH LEE

**IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM PROVISIONS
FOR LEISURE OF THE CHILD**

AUGUST 1919

25 Cents

The Playground

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for the

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Membership

Any person contributing five dollars or more shall be a member of the Association for the ensuing year



TABLE OF CONTENTS

The World at Play.....	163
The Community, Home of Lost Talents, <i>by Joseph Lee</i>	171
Substitutes for the Saloon, <i>by Rev. Raymond Calkins, D. D.</i>	176
Community Service as a Builder of Morale for the Institutions of Civil Life, <i>by L. A. Halbert</i>	190
Extracts from War Activities as They Have Affected Housing, Health and Recreation, <i>by Eva Whiting White</i>	200
Minimum Requirements for Children's Play, <i>by Joseph Lee</i> ..	202
Irreducible Minimum Provisions for the Leisure Hours of Children	205
Memorials for Soldiers.....	210
National Physical Education Service.....	213
The American Posture League.....	217
Book Reviews.....	218



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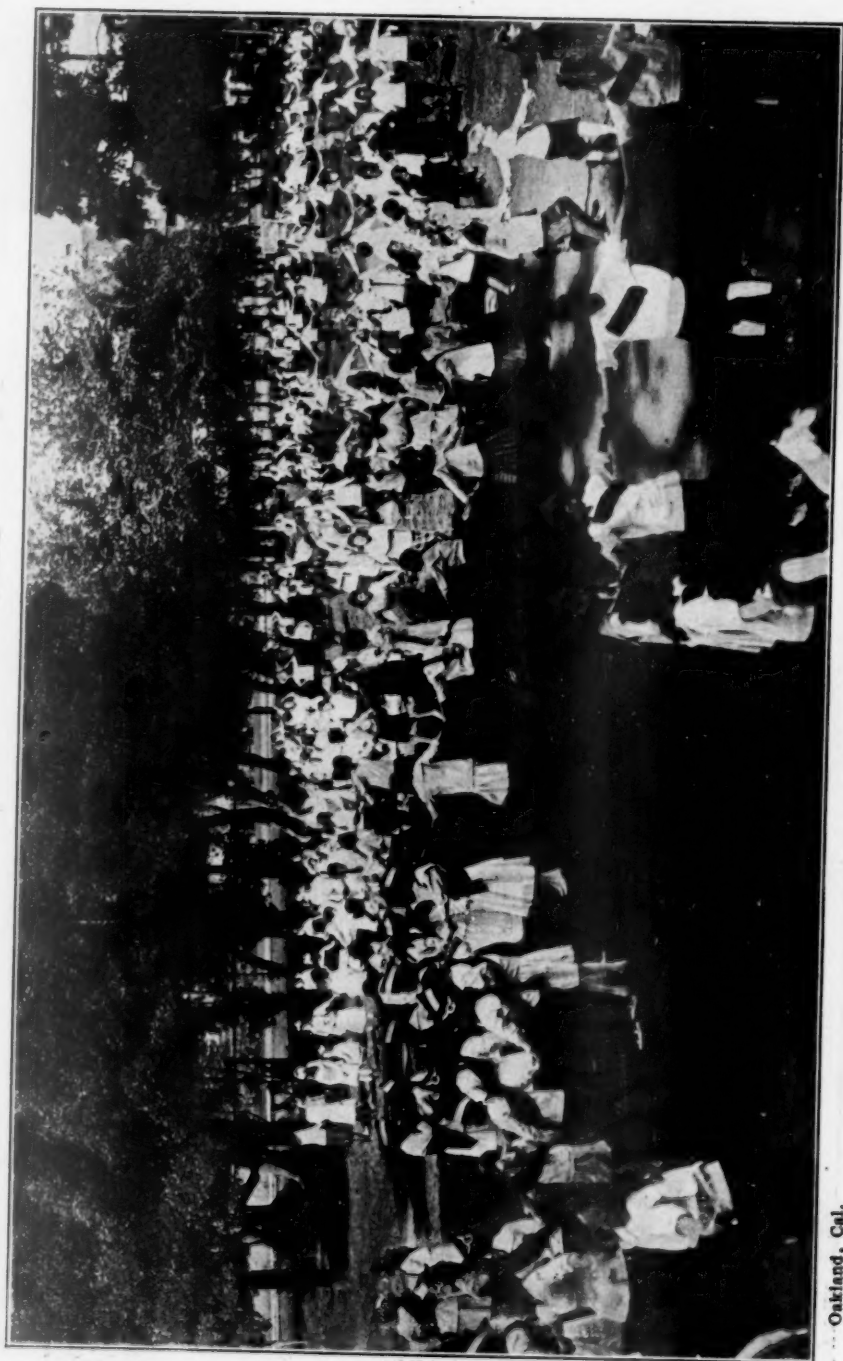
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The Playground

Vol. XIII No. 5

AUGUST, 1919

The World at Play

Pioneering in Cuba.—Mr. Clarence H. MacDonald, who has had considerable experience in playground work in the United States, has recently gone to Cuba as director of physical education of the Havana Y. M. C. A. Mr. MacDonald writes that he sees an opportunity for some real pioneer playground work and that he hopes very soon to interest the people of Havana in playgrounds. Mr. MacDonald plans to make a study of the Cuban boys in an effort to see how they compare physically with the boys in the States.

From India.—"I do appreciate your sending THE PLAYGROUND. I lent a copy to the chairman of the Municipal Committee. He is much interested in the whole scheme of play for schools and community centers."

Physical Efficiency among Honolulu Boys.—That American boys will have to bestir themselves if they are to get ahead of their Honolulu competitors is shown by the report which has reached the Play-

ground and Recreation Association of America regarding the badge test contests held at one of the Honolulu playgrounds.

Sixty-seven boys from 8 to 18 years of age took the tests worked out by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, which thousands of boys throughout the United States have taken during the past few years. Of these 67 boys, everyone passed the first test of chinning four times; 59 passed the second test of standing broad jump, minimum 5 feet 9 inches, and 34 passed the final test of a 60 yard dash at a minimum time of 8 3-5 seconds. Three boys made the 50 yard dash in 7 seconds.

The tests will be repeated from time to time in order to give an opportunity for those who failed to try again. Arrangements have already been made for holding tests for girls.

Allegorical Dramas Staged.—The Cooperative Players of New York, assisted by the Film Players' Club of Brook-

THE WORLD AT PLAY

lyn presented for two weeks in the Armory of the United States Junior Naval Reserve two allegorical dramas by Julius Hopp, *The World Enchained* and *The World Set Free*.

Singing Adds Much to Cincinnati's Welcome Home.—

When troop trains bringing their own boys home were delayed half the night, Cincinnati folks with Will B. Reeves of War Camp Community Service as leader, whiled away the time with war songs so the lads at last found their friends fresh and cheerful. During the parade of Cincinnati's own groups of singers along the line of march enlivened the waiting crowds and saluted the passing soldiers.

A Community Sing in Congress.—"And how they did sing! Pretty nearly as well as a good crowd of enthusiastic dough-boys, gobs or leather necks. Could anything better be said for them?"

The song leader of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities stationed at Washington, thus enthusiastically refers to the singing of Congress on the occasion of their adjournment on March 4th.

Starting with *The Star Spangled Banner*, for an hour

and a half members of the 1918 Congress who have carried so heavy a burden of responsibility, and fifteen hundred or more spectators who packed the galleries, sang *Pack Up Your Troubles*; *Old Folks at Home*; *Dixie*; *Keep the Home Fires Burning*; *Long, Long Trail*; *Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here*; *The Marseillaise*; *The Wearing of The Green*; and many other favorites.

Many impromptu features were introduced as the spirit of the thing caught the gathering. There was a solo by a southern colonel and a quartet *Swing Low, Sweet Chariot*, sung by four members of the House. *The Wearing of The Green* brought forth two doughty Irish soloists from among the representatives. *Keep The Home Fires Burning* was used a second and still a third time for a song contest between the Republicans and the Democrats with Meyer London, the one socialist member of the House, acting as judge, assisted by the galleries serving as advisers.

In a far corner a beautiful voice was discovered, the possessor of which was induced to sing as solos *Old Kentucky Home* and *Annie Laurie*.

At the close the spirit of seriousness prevailed and *Auld Lang Syne*; *Nearer, My God To Thee*; *The Star Spangled*

THE WORLD AT PLAY

Banner and at the request of Representative Cannon, *God Be with You till We Meet Again*, brought to a conclusion the first community singing in the history of Congress.

The Community House for the American Legion.—In cities of the first class the American Legion, which Lieut. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Lt. Colonel Bennet Clarke and many others representing all classes and political faiths are organizing, will doubtless require special clubhouses.

But in the smaller cities and towns the community house should specifically provide meeting-places as well as offices for this organization. The American Legion is pledged to be non-partisan in character. As such, "an association which will keep alive the principles of justice, freedom and democracy for which these veterans fought," it should be closely bound up with the community and make its home in the community house. This incorporation in the common life may help to keep it from being a class organization, separated from other social groups. We look upon our returned soldiers and sailors as an important community asset and upon such an organization as the American Legion as a potential

source of virile social virtues.

Make It like Home.—Word comes from Port Townsend, Washington: "W. C. C. S. at Port Townsend has a splendid layout to surround the soldier with comforts like home. This organization is extremely popular with the Coast Defense Commander who urges that it be continued as long as any men are stationed at either of the forts. From all accounts, the W. C. C. S. at Port Townsend has done more toward individual service and service in small groups than any other organization there."

The Ever-Growing Garden Idea.—From Springfield, Massachusetts, comes the information that every square foot of the 52 acres of park land cultivated last season will be used again this year. Early in April more than half of the 420 gardeners of last year had re-applied for their old plots.

About 250 factory gardens are to be laid out this year by the Boston Park and Recreation Departments which will allot space to the School Department. Approximately 26 acres have been set aside for this purpose.

An Experiment in Industrial Recreation.—The Carnegie

THE WORLD AT PLAY

Steel Company at New Castle, Pennsylvania, has for six years conducted a playground, well equipped with apparatus of all kinds. The corporation has now gone a step further and provided an auditorium with a stage which is helping greatly in making possible community work. The auditorium is used for public meetings, for picture shows which are held every afternoon and evening during the entire playground season and for a practice place for the Carnegie Drum Corps. There are three small rooms in the rear of the auditorium which are used as the office of the safety officer or gate-man, as a rest room for the playground and other workers, and as a meeting place for the night school which is held for the employed men or boys.

A recreation director has been appointed and under his direction tennis courts are being made and a baseball team organized for the different departments of the mill. Future plans involve the equipping of the auditorium for basketball, a soldiers' and sailors' club, and social evenings for the older Italian girls and boys who have outgrown the playground.

Special Swimming Pool for Tuberculous.—The department

of Physical Training and Recreation of Eveleth, Minnesota will add to its summer program of five playgrounds and two swimming pools, an open air school for tubercular children at one of the lakes near town.

A Much Used Swimming Pool.—Los Angeles has a swimming plant used by almost one thousand people daily, for the construction of which a park commissioner was responsible, but which is operated and supervised by the Playground Department.

There are two pools of concrete and cement construction, both of which are 40 ft. wide by 125 ft. long, varying from 2 ft. to 8 ft. in depth. The building which surrounds the pools provides for executive quarters, toilets, showers, hair-drying rooms and locker and dressing rooms both for men and women. The approximate cost of the two plunges and the building complete was \$15,000, the Park Department doing the construction work with its own working crew.

The plant is located in Exposition Park where there is a 43 acre athletic field, a 2 acre children's playground and approximately 75 acres of parking space on which there are located a county museum, a

THE WORLD AT PLAY

state exposition and an armory. It is hoped that there will later be built in this park a stadium with a seating capacity of 25 or 30,000.

Transformation of the River Front.—The city of Albany took over an old pier on which a dozen or more unsightly and dilapidated old ware houses were situated. These were razed. The broken down bulkheads were replaced by concrete dock halls with landings at several places for various kinds of pleasure and motor boats. On the pier, which is 900 feet long and 90 feet wide, were erected two shelters, one band stand, and one public comfort station of architectural merit. The city leased ground on the pier to the Albany Yacht Club, which erected a splendid club house, harmonizing with the buildings put up by the city. The surface of the pier was paved with concrete with geometrical figures of red promenade tiles. Openings were left and trees planted to add to the general appearance and to provide shelter.

The use of the pier is greatest during the warm months when the park benches are used to capacity. The recreation pier, besides being a popular addition to the park

system, is so situated that it is in plain sight of all people coming to Albany by train or boat, giving visitors an exceedingly fine first impression of the city.

A New Year-Round Recreation System.—Ypsilanti, Mich., has completed its arrangement for a year-round recreation system to be financed during the present year by the Patriotic Service League, but which, at the end of that time, will be provided for in the budget of the School Board. Mr. D. S. Leland, who has had several years experience as a teacher of physical education and a county Y. M. C. A. worker, has been selected as superintendent of recreation.

Playgrounds in Louisville, Ky.—The report of the supervisor of recreation at Louisville shows that during the season of 1918, 22 playgrounds, 19 for white and 3 for colored children were operated, and in addition 3 playfields were in operation from June 17th until August 31st. The total cost of conducting the 22 playgrounds was \$7,707.36 or \$3.51 per playground for each operating day of eight hours. Of this amount \$6,343.07 was spent for salaries, \$1,364.29 for supplies.

THE WORLD AT PLAY

For the first time in the history of playground work in Louisville, some of the playgrounds were in operation for twelve hours each day, advantage being taken of the extra hour of daylight which made it possible to extend the time without additional cost of lighting.

Milwaukee Says "More."—Social Centers, Playgrounds, Evening Schools, and Vacation Schools are financed by a special mill tax in Milwaukee. The School Board Extension Department in charge of these activities was created by vote of the people in April, 1912, and given for its fund a special tax not to exceed .2 mill.

This limitation of the fund to .2 mill has made it impossible during the past few years to satisfy Milwaukee's demand for more open schoolhouses.

Realizing the imperative need of larger funds, Milwaukee on April 1, 1919, again through popular vote, decided to increase the Extension fund tax from .2 to .4 mill.

The vote polled was a most splendid endorsement of activities for which the Public School Extension Department stands.

Of the six questions and bond issues up for decision at the election, the one regarding

the Extension fund received the largest number of votes and also the largest majority.

This doubling of the tax will allow Milwaukee \$230,000 in 1920 to be used for Social Centers, Playgrounds, Evening Schools, Vacation Schools, and Street Trades Supervision.

Should the School Board take advantage of this limit of the tax for the coming year, the fund would be apportioned about as follows:

Social Centers	\$100,000
Playgrounds	50,000
Evening Schools	25,000
Summer Schools	38,000
Office	12,000
Contingent	5,000
	<hr/>
	\$230,000

Improvements in East Orange.—A new playground, approximately 530 ft. x 350 ft, adjacent to one of the public schools, has just been purchased by the City of East Orange, New Jersey, at a cost of \$28,000. The Board of Recreation Commissioners will perfect plans for the proper development of the field, expending about \$15,000 on the work.

Mr. Alden Freeman, one of the public spirited citizens of the community is improving Elmwood Park Playground of nine acres as a memorial to

THE WORLD AT PLAY

his father, Joel Francis Freeman. Mr. Freeman has let a contract for \$100,000 and his plans, if carried out in full, will involve an expenditure of an additional \$50,000. One of the features of the improved playground will be a depressed oval playfield about 450 ft. x 275 ft. which can be used as a skating rink in winter.

Activity in Lexington.—The Civic League of Lexington, Kentucky, has maintained playgrounds in Lexington for sixteen years or more and has raised approximately \$45,000 which was added to money appropriated by the School Board for a public school in the poor district of the town with all facilities for manual training and for the social use of the building. Since its completion, the Civic League has maintained an interesting schedule of social and recreational activities in the building.

Increase in Memphis.—The city of Memphis, Tenn., has appropriated \$12,000 for playgrounds. This is double the amount heretofore allowed.

Denver's Motor City.—A large tree-covered but otherwise unimproved park has been turned into an automobile

camp in Denver. The park is fenced off by a heavy cable on cement posts. There are a dance floor, tennis courts, playground apparatus and a great open pavilion where one can cook on electric stoves, electricity supplied through a slot machine. The big lake affords opportunity for fishing, boating and swimming. A road map of Denver and vicinity more than ten feet high, has been erected. In 1918, 10,901 visitors in 2,894 cars used the camp facilities. The streets are cleaned and sprinkled daily. Mail is delivered. There are 236 camping lots 20 x 30 feet.

New York Play Schools.—The Federation for Child Study established a Play School at Hudson Guild in 1917. So successful was this school and so conclusively did it show the great need for such work that in 1918 through the cooperation of various agencies, eight schools were conducted. Handicraft, singing, dancing, dramatics, storytelling and excursions filled the happy days. A luncheon was served at noon, milk and crackers in the afternoon. Immediately after lunch was a rest hour, with sleep for the little ones and quiet games or reading for those older. There were baths, first aid, physical examinations,

THE WORLD AT PLAY

conferences with mothers. The Federation feels that its distinctive contribution was in thus endeavoring to provide for the whole child and for the whole day.

Island Gift to Boy Scouts.—Edward Bok has bought and presented to the Boy Scout Council of Philadelphia Treasure Island, which has been used by the Scouts for the past six years as a camping ground. The island is in the Delaware River and consists of over fifty acres of wooded and meadow land of high elevation.

Parks and Recreation.—The official quarterly publication of the American Association of Park Superintendents, is devoting considerable thought to the needs of public recreation and is doing a valuable piece of work in bringing to the attention of park superintendents who occupy so strategic a position in regard to the cities' recreational resources the possibility of service through park resources.

Carrying Recreation from the City to the Country.—From the Detroit Recreation Commission comes the story of a little girl, Helen by name, a member of one of the playground clubs, who recently

moved to a rural district in Michigan.

In writing to her former club leader she states that she is conducting her own club which she calls the "Lilac Club" because it is held under a large lilac bush.

The Wednesday Afternoon Club to which Helen belonged has voted to appoint a girl to write her each week about what the club is doing. In this way she will be kept in touch with her old club and made to feel she is still one of the group, and at the same time she will receive suggestions which will help her in her Lilac Club.

How Much Space for Play?
—The committee on standardization of Schoolhouse Planning and Construction of the National Education Association is interested in securing all possible information regarding the proportionate amount of space allowed for play around school buildings in relation to the amount of space allowed the buildings themselves.

THE PLAYGROUND would be very glad to receive information from recreation and school officials which would be helpful to Mr. F. J. Cooper, chairman of the committee. What is the actual amount of space

THE COMMUNITY, HOME OF LOST TALENTS

allowed in your city for school building and for play space around the building? What in your judgment should be the amount of play space in proportion to the space occupied by the building?

Suggestions should be sent to the editor of *THE PLAYGROUND*.

Credit to Whom Credit Is

Due.—Mr. Frank P. Goodwin states that two of the paragraphs published in the April *PLAYGROUND*, beginning "The number of these, etc." . . . and ending "Hold such meetings on nights when the greatest number of workers are present" were taken by him directly from Mr. Berg's reports. He requests that we give Mr. Berg credit for this.

The Community, Home of Lost Talents*

JOSEPH LEE, President of Community Service (Incorporated)

When Theseus came as a youth to Athens, one of the dangers he encountered on the road was from Procrustes, whose personal peculiarity it was to put travellers into a bed he had in his castle, and, if the traveller was too long for the bed, to cut him off to fit it—if he was too short, to stretch him out. It was the first suggestion the future King of Athens had of what the city meant to human life. The story says that Theseus killed Procrustes, but I am afraid he has not stayed dead and that no city is yet free of him.

The great fight of the time is not that between labor and capital but a deeper conflict which will have to be fought out under any industrial system whatever, whether of capitalism, socialism, or anarchy,—the fight, namely, between producer and consumer, or between man and the machine.

Thus far we have to say that the machine has won. Man lives not as he chooses, not as nature intended him to live, but as machinery decrees. The machine today stands for the victory of material results, of securing the outward means of living, over life itself. We have won the whole world—or at least more than primitive man suspected there was of it to be won—and in the process we have lost ourselves.

* Address delivered before National Conference on Social Work, Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 1-8, 1919

THE COMMUNITY, HOME OF LOST TALENTS

Man is by nature an outdoor animal, a hunter, a fighter and a fisherman. The machine has locked him up in factories and tenement houses where he sickens and dies not from physical disease alone but also from homesickness.

In ancient times a remedy for the evil of industrialism—though not then aggravated by machinery—was, for the upper classes, found in slavery. The rulers reserved to themselves the ancient and instinctive pursuits of war, of hunting and of government. Industrial work was relegated to the slaves. Out of this form of civilization, with all its evils, came wonderful discoveries in art, in music and in science; and life, for the ruling class, reached a higher level than would have been possible without the advance of the industrial arts.

Our problem ever since has been to conserve these benefits and at the same time to abolish the institution that first made them possible. The problem has not yet been solved. Slavery has not been abolished. It has rather been dispersed, shared among the greater proportion of the population, mitigated but not subdued.

The great evil of our industrial civilization is defeated instinct. The restoring of expressive life is the one great problem of the day. It is balked expression, not physical need, that is at the root of all the social disturbance of the present time, and such disturbance is the most hopeful symptom in the situation. It is the pain that nature sends as discipline to all disorders of the social body.

The uneasiness is not peculiar to the so-called working classes, although they are by far the greatest sufferers. We none of us can find within the boundaries of a civilized calling a full expression of our higher powers. Even in entering a profession we must bid goodbye to the goddess at the door.

In every one of us there are divine voices unanswered, authoritative mandates unfulfilled. We have refused adventure, renounced the path we might have followed, heard one door after another shutting behind us and the fading of some accent that had the power to reach our soul.

The loss is not of pleasure. The ways of true expression are austere. Our life has probably been the softer for the stifling of the artistic instincts. It is the spirit that has suffered—and the soul. It is as men and women that we fail. We are not as real or as interesting as we promised; there is not as much of us as there

THE COMMUNITY, HOME OF LOST TALENTS

should have been. Our loss of utterance has dwarfed our growth and made us less acceptable to God and man.

If it is so with the fortunately placed—with the lucky minority who have found employment in the tasks not yet subdued to the machine—what must be the condition of the great majority? What outlet is there for the life dedicated to the tending of some fool-proof machine? A fool's life indeed, aimed to the inevitable fate of fools—its own destruction.

A partial remedy will some day be found within industry itself. We cannot foresee, nor can I imagine, the coming of a day when industry will be generally Ruskinized, made expressive of the creative instinct. Something, however, will be done by co-operation. That now is certain,—that industry shall no longer be carried on as a private matter, but shall be made the business and the expression of all the people and especially of those immediately engaged in each established unit of production. Something will be recovered in expression through the team sense. There will be escape from thralldom, and the sense of personality enlarged.

But as concerns expression of the creative and artistic instincts, the escape must for as long as we can foresee be found outside the job if the worker is, in any true sense, to live. The issue is literally that of life and death.

It is here that the function of the community comes in. It is its business to find the way of the lost talents, the path we might have followed but refused, the expression that the tyranny of the machine has thus far denied to us. Full expression it cannot provide. There is no complete solution of the tragedy, but some alleviation may be reached.

It is the business of the community, through the school, to educate children not merely to become the fool complement of the fool-proof machine but to be capable of leading in some respects a human life, to teach them the humanities—the methods of expression and appreciation, in song and art and literature, in drama and in games, of the sporting and creative instincts.

It is the business of the community to find a way for these talents in grown-up life, to open up and guard the avenues of expression, to clear a space for the expanding powers. It must provide the theatres, schools, libraries, playgrounds, art museums, social centers and other appliances that the spirit needs.

The community must also find the training and the occasions

THE COMMUNITY, HOME OF LOST TALENTS

for the worthy expression of its own personality and life. For of all the lost talents, that of belonging, of being a true member of the community, is the greatest and for many in our large cities the least expressed. To be a true neighbor, citizen, patriot,—to take on the state so that what it does you do, to have the state within you so that all that wounds the public life hurts you—is to recover the top root of existence, to lay hold of the most vital of all the strands of life.

It is life that we are seeking: what shall be the spirit of our search?

It must be carried on in humble submission to the laws of art. Amateur—the lover—is a good name to deserve. A little service, if sincere, may achieve communion. The birds are amateurs and they are still our teachers. Man plays on many strings and cannot be an expert on them all.

And our search must be heartily pursued. We cannot be great artists in our avocations, but in what strength we can give to them we must do our best: the gods have never blessed half-hearted service. We must make of every town an Oberammergau. We must serve music and art and literature and science in the religious spirit if we would have them dwell with us. The community will never be the home of the lost talents until it learns to serve the banished gods.

We must reveal the lost talents not only of the talented but of all the rest. We must have community singing, pageantry, dramatics,—mass expression for those too shy to star. We must have beginners' classes where each singer, actor, ball or tennis player will find others as helpless as himself. Nothing succeeds like success. To be always a duffer is depressing: occasional victory is a necessary tonic for us all. There is no knowing what the most helpless has in him once he has tasted blood.

And many of the inept should be stars—differing indeed from other stars in glory—but not without a special radiance.

Certain practical suggestions are important. We must reveal the lost talents not only of the talented but of the mass.

It is those who do not want to sing that want to most. If you can once get them up on the table to do their little song, they will be the better for it ever after, and the more scared they are the more benefit will they derive. It is doing what you can't do that emancipates. Moreover it may be that you can. The glib are not

THE COMMUNITY, HOME OF LOST TALENTS

always the most eloquent. Genius is often chokebored and in danger of exploding on first discharge.

Besides, we all need great occasions, times when we are carried beyond ourselves. The need of orgies is fundamental in human nature. "Farmer Giles in a moment of conviction empties his rum barrel into the brook. Next morning when he awakes cold and uninspired, what substitute have you to offer him?" The substitute for the saloon must be not merely a place but an experience, the experience of getting beyond yourself, of doing what you could not do, expending the power that was never there, achieving a new dimension of the soul. We must call into action the adenoid gland, exploit the whole power of the organism, straighten out the last kink of personality and be for once ourselves.

Orgies are dangerous, of course. So is life. But it is well to live wholly if it is only once than never to have touched your maximum. The danger, where the lines are laid out beforehand, is not really great. Boys that outdo themselves in football are seldom the ones that get hurt, and full expression according to the laws of art is not demoralization but the attaining of a higher round. The thing is to give yourself wholly to the spirit but to look out at the start what spirit it is to which you give yourself. I have sometimes imagined that the significance of baptism was full surrender to the greater power: the river knows the way.

We are always saying community expression must come up from the people, not be imposed from above. If so, why don't we leave the people alone and let it come? Well, there was once a boy trying to sell peanuts on a train, and nobody would buy. Then he went through and gave every man a peanut. After that he sold all the bags he had. Of course the peanut must be a good one.

But the people must be in it from the first. It is the function makes the organ but the organ must be there to be informed. It is the old case of hen and egg. Service to a community must begin with a representative committee of the town, composed of people representing not organization (for then it would be merely a diplomatic meeting) but the city as a whole. And the committee must grow with its function and throw out sub-committees as the work develops. The outside leader must start training classes and develop not only committees but volunteers, helping each local organization to do its own work effectively. Public opinion must be

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON

organized through meetings and a newspaper campaign. Appropriations must be secured and money raised until the community itself is possessed of its own purpose and of the means of realizing it. Community work of an outside organization is a failure unless it makes itself unnecessary.

Substitutes for the Saloon*

REV. RAYMOND CALKINS, D. D., Cambridge, Mass.

In the year 1901 a volume was published by the Committee of Fifty for the Investigation of the Liquor Problem on *Substitutes for the Saloon*. The Committee of Fifty was a volunteer organization of well-known men of academic life and men of affairs who proposed to "collect and to collate impartially all accessible facts which bear upon the problem.....on which thoughtful students of various traditions and tendencies might agree." The volume on *Substitutes for the Saloon* dealt with a single aspect of the liquor problem. It studied the liquor saloon as it exists in our American cities and took account of only one of its characteristics; its contribution to sociability, its importance as a factor in the social and recreative life of its patrons, and, in a larger sense, of the community as a whole.

The conclusion was reached that the American liquor saloon not only furnished an immense opportunity for social relaxation and fellowship for all grades of men in our large cities, but that it was without a serious competitor in this important social function. Practically every kind of liquor saloon from the cheapest and lowest grog-shop to the gilded palaces of the avenues made its appeal to an immense constituency, not only because it satisfied an abnormal craving for drink, but because it satisfied a normal desire for fellowship, social freedom and recreation. And, furthermore, when one searched the community for other agencies which supply the same social opportunity without retailing intoxicating liquors, these were not to be found. The liquor saloon appeared, that is, to have been given the almost exclusive function of supplying the rational need of relaxation of the majority of the men of our great cities. At least, it was the poor man's only club.

* Address delivered before National Conference of Social Work, Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 1-8, 1919

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON

The rest of the volume was devoted to the study of how such social opportunity could best be provided apart from the dangerous and degrading appeal of intoxicating liquors. The conclusions reached in this volume on *Substitutes for the Saloon* were widely discussed. Divergent views were held. The saloon men and advocates of the liquor interests seized upon this report as an argument for the social necessity of the liquor saloon, the abolition of which would be a form of social injustice. Other public-spirited persons questioned if the saloon ought in all fairness to go until other substitutes for the social opportunity undoubtedly supplied by the saloon had been discovered and provided; while a third group composed chiefly of those who believed in the immediate and total abolition of the liquor traffic argued that men enter a saloon primarily for drink; that this drink habit is abnormal and artificial; that the saloon thus "creates an abnormal demand for itself, and that when it is abolished and its abnormal competition removed, the home, in particular, and normal business, recreational and uplift enterprises would soon fill in with sound tissue the cavity in the body political made by extirpating the saloon cancer."

Saloons Not a Social Necessity

Nearly twenty years have passed since the study was made. And the time has come when a sound judgment can be reached on this subject which has extraordinary social interest and importance. The experience of these years has definitely proved, if any proof were needed, that the saloon is in no sense a social necessity. On the contrary it is an unmitigated social evil. In spite of all warnings and protests, in the face of an awakened public intelligence and an aroused public indignation, it continued its flagrant abuses, its vicious work, its sinister influence on private and political morality, until at last the conscience of the country has swept it aside and the United States of America has become the first great saloonless nation of the world.

In the next place, the experience of these years has shown that no appreciable progress in the provision of saloon substitutes was possible so long as the saloon remained in any form whatsoever. The hope expressed in the volume of the Committee of Fifty that the saloon might gradually be shorn of its social features, while, in the meantime these were provided by the community, by private philanthropy or commercial enterprise, was proved to be without foundation. During the past twenty years much advance was made in the development of the civic conscience

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON

and the general recognition of social responsibility. Innumerable agencies for reaching the men and boys of our great urban centers have been organized. Motion pictures have come to be a great national industry and have provided, in the main, wholesome recreation for millions at a minimum of cost. Parks and playgrounds have become a regular adjunct of city life. A great national playground association has organized outdoor recreation for young and old alike. Club life through the medium of benefit societies, settlements and civic organizations, has thrived as never before. Churches have ceased to exist solely for religious worship on Sunday, and have become more and more a home for the people during the week; schoolhouses have been utilized as community and social centers, and advances in housing conditions have made possible a larger measure of social opportunity in the home. Yet, in spite of this great advance, no appreciable progress was made in combating the social appeal of the saloon. It has been proved beyond peradventure that the problem of providing the needed social opportunity furnished by the saloon can be successfully undertaken only when the saloon itself has ceased to exist.

Liquor Not a Necessary Ad- junct to Social Fellowship

Again, the extraordinary social emergency created by the Great War has demonstrated beyond doubt that liquor is not a necessary adjunct to social fellowship; that men given right conditions can have the recreation which satisfies under a strictly total abstinence regime. When the history of the Great War is written, one of its most glowing chapters will be the wholly unparalleled and successful efforts made to provide for the social recreation of the soldiers overseas and in the camps at home. An amount of energy, of thought, of money and of unified organization has been developed for the accomplishment of this task undreamed of before the war began. All kinds of agencies have joined forces, the most diverse religious communions have united; the Red Cross and the Library Association, the Christian Associations and the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish welfare societies, and the war camp activity branches of the national government, have all been working hand in glove to supply our soldiers at home and abroad with recreational opportunity which will banish the tedium of camp life and offset the allurements of vice. So successful have these efforts been, in the main, that it is not too much to say that the problem has been solved under

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON

war conditions of satisfying the social instinct without the meretricious aid of whiskey and beer. The men themselves would be the first to agree to this. They have had a "good time" without the degrading appeals of intoxication or of social vice.

Again, an immense advantage accrues from the fact that this work has been done in our own land, and under home conditions, as well as abroad. It has been done under our own eyes and in our own American communities. Not only in the segregation of the camp, but in the more normal life of communities near which large bodies of men in training for army and navy have been found. Service clubs, canteens, huts and other social centers have been organized, where men in great numbers have gathered, and have found wholesome opportunities for recreation and fellowship. A double discovery has been made. Welfare organizations have discovered that they can do this thing; and the men have discovered that they do not need liquor in order to have in a real sense "the best kind of a time."

Experiences in Providing Saloon Substitutes Now Available

To these results, another, and perhaps the most significant of all, must now be added. Certain great states of the Union have within recent years written prohibition laws into their constitutions. The saloons have been already banished from certain great urban centers for a period long enough to enable us to answer accurately the question of how social substitutes for the saloon have developed in the absence of the saloon itself. It is, I think, quite safe to say that this experience makes it now possible to gauge with some degree of definiteness the course to be pursued all over the country when prohibition becomes a national reality. These results can be summarized as follows: (1) Much saloon property is gradually taken over by philanthropic enterprises, and by business interests which use the premises as soft drink establishments, billiard and pool rooms, and similar resorts; (2) the natural centers of recreation, especially the home, take the place of the saloon when the abnormal appeal to the drink appetite has been removed; (3) the provisions for social comfort and recreation formerly provided by the saloon are easily within the reach of civic and philanthropic enterprise, when once the saloon itself has been abolished.

Conversion by Social Agencies of Saloon Proper- ty into Clubs

(1) The abolition of the saloon has naturally suggested to public-spirited citizens, to settlements and to other welfare organizations,

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON

the possibility of using vacated saloon property for restaurants, temperance bars and social centers for former saloon habitues. The following extract from articles in the daily papers indicate the scope of some of these projects:

"Under the auspices of the Lenox Hill Settlement, the United Community Club is now installed at 404 East Sixty-fourth Street in the premises lately occupied by the Suburban Cafe, which was one of the best-patronized saloons in the neighborhood. The movement of taking over abandoned saloons and turning them into clubs for men and boys has been started and financed by a gentleman who prefers to have his name not mentioned. The work is under the direction and control of Miss Rosalie Manning, head-worker of the settlement.

"This club is the third of the kind to be started in a week. The aim of this work is not to do away with the gang spirit, but to establish gathering places where the gang spirit may be led and directed. The rooms have been changed but little since they were bar-rooms." The bar is in evidence as before, and in the back room are pool and billiard tables.

"The boys' club at 321 East Seventy-first Street, was, up to three weeks ago, the Little Bohemian Cafe and the scene of many disorders. Any night now seventy or more boys between the ages of 10 and 21 may be seen there playing pool, billiards, checkers and other games, and boxing and wrestling. The recreational games and sports are under the direction of A. W. Hendrian, physical director.

"E. F. Hanaburgh, organizer and director of all the clubs, said that money had been supplied for a great number of other meeting rooms, and that just as soon as other saloons are abandoned,—for the unidentified philanthropist has stipulated that only bar-rooms shall be used—more new clubs would be organized throughout the district."

Another movement contemplates taking over the "former functions" of the saloon, according to plans explained by Urbain J. Ledouz of New York:

"A group of practical men are looking over twenty-five conveniently situated saloons on the East Side with a view of taking them over, changing only the beverages, as men's clubs. Mr. Ledouz said he will supervise the establishment and management of the clubs. He will seek to secure the cooperation of prominent churches in the vicinity. The Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of St.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON

Mark's-on-the-Bouwerie, has assured the project the support of his church.

"As outlined by Mr. Ledouz the plan provides for the conduct of the clubs on a cooperative basis, the customers or members sharing in all expenses and profits."

"Former breadliners, men who obtained positions through the Breadline Employment Clearing Station, totalling more than 400, will form the nucleus of the membership. Those men are now boarding at Mr. Ledouz's Stepping Stone Missions at 44 Bowery and 203 East Ninth Street.

"The 'bartending' will be done by volunteers, each member giving a part of his leisure time to dispensing coffee and food and keeping the establishments clean and attractive. In this way, Mr. Ledouz suggested, a full return on the investment will be realized and a sense of ownership and pride imbued in the membership.

"Only slight changes will be made in the fixtures. The garish combination of glaring lights and superfluous mirrors will be toned down, and homelike lighting and decorations substituted.

"Sleeping accommodations will be provided, each man to have his own bed. Regular meals will be served when the work is well under way.

"A feature of the clubs, Mr. Ledouz said, will be jitney entertainments. Arrangements are now under way with the White Rats, the actors' union, to provide high class vaudeville and musical performances, as well as motion pictures, for five cents."

The Salvation Army is proposing to establish temperance saloons, according to plans lately announced by Commander Evangeline Booth:

"After July 1, the Salvation Army will endeavor to take over a string of saloons from ocean to ocean and border to border, and a well defined movement in that direction has already been started. In these saloons the Army will retain the bar and brass rail features, but will serve only the most harmless of soft drinks." In other words, the plan calls for a great chain of soft-drink saloons which will be run as far as possible as clubs for working-men and women. "The main hold of the saloon upon the workingman is the opportunity," said Miss Booth, "it offers for comradeship. The saloon has its appeal, and man is a creature of social instincts. We must recognize that at times he pre-

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON

fers the society of men to that of women. Fifth Avenue has its clubs; Third Avenue its saloons, in which may be found bright lights, pleasing furniture, glistening glass and, above all, good fellowship. It is a perversion that often the same saloon that brings together those who are honest and manly may also shelter social vice in its vilest form.

"The Salvation Army has within the last few weeks demonstrated in its province of New York the psychology of the brass rail. There is something about the shining bar which brings all men to a common footing. The easy and relaxed attitude of those who lean against the mahogany or cherry suggests solid comfort. Because wine and beer are to go, shall not a man take his ease in his own inn? Therefore at our newly opened hotel in West Forty-seventh Street we have kept the bar and the brass rail, and the bartender back of them. Although soft drinks are served there instead of hard ones, this barroom of the new era glows with good cheer. The Salvation Army would deprive no man of his livelihood. There are many bartenders of genial personality and good character who could just as well remain behind the soft drink bar as now."

Commander Booth continued that there was no reason why the saloon should keep the married man from his home or fireside, especially as under the new regime it would be a place where it would be impossible for him to squander his week's earnings or to become so befuddled that he would be robbed of them by the criminal classes who thrive by taking advantage of the drunkard. In the new type saloon the extravagance of the treating habit cannot flourish.

"The first step of the Salvation Army," she said, "will be to acquire in the City of New York the leases of saloons which have been closed at much frequented street corners and to convert"

Taking Over of Saloon Property by Business Interests

Much more important and permanent results, however, in the utilization of saloon property for social ends will be found in the taking over of this property by business interests, which will operate it for profit. Indeed, it will probably be found in the long run that philanthropy will not need to give over much attention to this aspect of the problem. In an interesting report received by the writer from George F. Cotterill, former mayor of Seattle,

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON

the situation with respect to the conversion of saloon property in that city is outlined as follows:

"Perhaps a quarter of the whole number of saloons, including the best locations on business thoroughfares, gave way to various forms of mercantile business under entirely new ownership. About half of the saloons 'converted' into soft drink resorts, cafes, restaurants, lunch rooms, with game-rooms, pool and billiard tables, bowling alleys, often in connection. Usually the former saloon proprietors remained with these de-alcoholized resorts. So far as one can observe they seem to fill about the same place as was formerly claimed by the saloons, as the poor man's club—but minus 'booze.' These places are not as numerous patronized as were the saloons, but they are perhaps as profitable to their owners, as they have no \$1,000 license fee to pay, and the margin on soft drinks is about as large to the retailer as on alcoholic drinks. The other quarter of former saloons, including those in quarters of the city not adapted to retail business, often in old buildings and "rookeries" unfitted for any legitimate occupancy, went out of business altogether. Only in the class of buildings last described were there any continued vacancies resulting from prohibition. In many cases these enforced vacancies resulted in owners tearing down old dilapidated buildings, which had no rentable capacity for other than saloons, and erecting good buildings, suitable and immediately used by some legitimate business or industrial establishment.

"It is certain that a very large share of the so-called 'social need' for the saloon disappeared with it. The alcoholic appetite is notoriously and scientifically artificial and cumulative almost in proportion to the temptation of opportunities for satisfaction. With the facilities absent or difficult of access, the average normal individual gets 'out of the habit' about as easy as he got in. The saloon, like the alcoholic goods it dispensed, created and expanded its demand for more of itself. People went to it because it was convenient, and when it was not, they forgot about it and went their way.

"Practically speaking, the saloon never needs a 'substitute' for there was never any real need for the saloon. The transition stage from the cumulative social habits of a saloon era is abundantly met by the transformed, de-alcoholized resorts which I have described. These cater commercially to a social opportunity, but their number tends to grow less rather than more. The fact

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON

is that the home, the garden patch (these daylight-saving days especially), the lodge, the social gatherings of all sorts, and more than all other forms of entertainment, the moving-picture house,—these have abundantly 'substituted' for the saloon everywhere that my observation has covered during three years of prohibition in the Pacific Northwest."

In an interesting article in the *Scientific Temperance Journal* for September, 1918, these liquorless saloons are thus described:

"The former huge saloon halls have been converted into coffee houses, soft drink establishments, with tobacco stands and candy counters. Card tables are provided, as well as pool and billiard tables. Men can sit into the card game of freeze-out or Rummy, losers paying, and so idle periods may be occupied in this way. Where there used to be the beer mugs and sometimes the schooners, on the tables by the players now one will see milk chocolate, a peanut candy bar, or perhaps a soda or iced drink. And the tables are kept full by the floor caller whose voice resounds through the halls to 'Hurry up, gents, an empty seat at the table there; keep things lively, boys.' And if it is a newcomer who has a package, 'Here, Mister, is a free check for your package while you sit in the game.' Everything is orderly. There is no rough talk permitted. No one needs fear knockout drops or that he may get 'rolled' before he gets out. In order to hold the trade it is necessary for these places to extend comforts, accommodations and conveniences to their patrons or they go elsewhere. They have the money to pay for what they want and they want it put up right and in a satisfactory way."

Ex-Mayor Cotterill, writing for the same journal, adds:

"There were no special attempts to establish club or coffee-houses as none seemed necessary; business enterprises and the general social and fraternal instinct solved the problem without shock or deprivation, and without any special provision."

A similar report comes from Portland, Oregon:

"Before prohibition was enacted in Oregon, there were a great many meetings to devise schemes to take the place of the saloon if it should be voted out. Now, as a matter of fact, one morning the law went into effect;..... none of the so-called substitutes seemed to work. Most of the men who loafed in the saloons went to work. Quite a large number of the old saloon places continued as billiard halls and soft drink parlors and supplied all the

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON

'workingmen's clubs' ideas that were necessary. The old bartenders, of course, tried to cash their acquaintanceship to continue these places. It is not thought that over ten per cent of these institutions survived. Inside of a month blocks in Portland where practically everything was saloons filled up with various lines of business, and retail merchants in legitimate lines of business became strong converts for prohibition." (*Scientific Temperance Journal*, December, 1918)

This conclusion is confirmed in a note from Mr. Conger of the Anti-Saloon League, who writes:

"Saloon locations in Seattle are occupied mostly by high-class business; in second and third rate places, restaurants and soft drinks have been put in, generally run by the former saloon proprietor."

The same report comes from New Hampshire:

"A good number of our saloons are open as lunch rooms or light-drink places. The former patrons of the whiskey saloon are not observed in these places where the same conditions are obtained. In fact, I noticed one yesterday where the provisions for social fellowship are much better than when it was a saloon. In our saloons we had no tables or chairs. In this saloon for light drinks and lunches I noticed the spaces occupied by a number of tables and chairs most invitingly suggestive of sociability, but there were no customers. A good many of our drug stores are giving attention to coffee and light lunches and there seems to be a natural development to meet these social needs. I very seriously question the advisability or possibility of any philanthropic effort to supply any real need caused by abolishing the saloon."

Edith M. Mills, associate editor of the *Scientific Temperance Journal* (see issue of December, 1918), recently sent questionnaires "to a number of cities in which the saloon had been abolished and which were sufficiently divergent in point of location and interests to be fairly representative," to gather information upon this and other aspects of the problem of saloon substitutes in the prohibition era. She writes that: "every city interrogated reported that although in a number of instances it had been supposed necessary, and, hence, planned, to establish new places specifically intended as saloon substitutes, such as coffee houses and the like, in no instance had it been found necessary, most of the few attempts having proved complete or near failures. Those mentioned in one or two reports as having prospered were not philanthropic but purely business enterprises."

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON

The interesting and important point seems then conclusively established, that the 'trade' will take over saloon property as rapidly as possible and convert much of it into what once were called temperance resorts."

The Home as a Saloon Substitute

(2) Again, it seems to be definitely established that when the saloon is abolished, its patrons turn naturally to those normal centers of recreation that were neglected because of the abnormal appeal of intoxicating liquors. Chief among these is, of course, the home. In the questionnaire already referred to, the testimony is practically unanimous that men who once frequented the saloons find the true substitute for it in the home, which now has just been permitted to come into its own. The reaction on the home is suggested in the report from Richmond: "Hundreds of men are taking the pay envelope home now and spending their evenings there; men who had not done so before for twenty years. Without doubt, one of the first things that drinking men do when the saloon is no longer open to them is first to move back into their homes, and then to move themselves and their families into better homes." Brockton, Massachusetts, a city long dry, is veritably a city of workingmen's homes. The record of Natick, Mass., showed that in five years of a continued No-License regime, there were several hundred new tax-payers without any special change in the city other than the abolition of the saloons. In the city of Denver, the Gas Company, under the prohibition laws, found that in spite of the loss due to the shutting down of the saloons the business steadily increased. The explanation was that more gas was being used in the home. "The reason why so many homes are sordid and crowded is to be found in the fact that in enjoying the amusements of "the poor man's club" so much money has been drained away from the family exchequer that the homes could do nothing else. Investigations made by the Roosevelt Homes Commission and by several other investigators have shown that on the average in a large number of studies the amount of money said to be spent for liquor and tobacco was sufficient to add at least one room to the homes admittedly over-crowded.

The fact is, that the home is the natural social center. Let a man get his system free from the demoralizing effects of drink, and he turns to the source and center of human affection and fellowship. Immediately those trades which bear upon the home,

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON

the provision and clothing stores, the heating and lighting establishments, reflect this revived interest in home-making. Immense importance is thus given to all the agencies in a community which go to the creation of better housing conditions for the people. Upon this subject the intelligence and conscience of the community needs to be focused as never before. The opportunity is now presented to us to create a finer and better type of American home than we have ever known. And since the home makes the nation, we reach here one of the fundamental contributions that can be made to the permanent welfare of the American people.

Without doubt, also, other natural centers of recreation will be utilized by the former habitue of the saloon. Labor unions and lodges, pool and billiard rooms, moving picture theatres, athletic clubs, parks and playgrounds and other centers of recreation and amusement, all of which are now in existence, will feel the beneficial impulse of the renewed interest and attendance of men who used to spend their time in the saloons.

"In some of our Western cities labor unions which for years found it impossible under the license regime to build their labor temples, were able within a year or two to accomplish this result.Of course, these clubhouses erected by the men themselves represented special values and will be specially prized by their joint owners." Thus the provision of special substitutes will not be needed. Instead will come the use of those agencies which were neglected so long as the saloons were in existence.

Features of Saloons Which Must Be Reclaimed

(3) It does not follow, of course, that there is nothing for enlightened sentiment and public spirit to do in making provision of certain facilities which have been offered by the liquor saloons. The importance of working ceaselessly for better housing laws and home conditions has already been mentioned. But attention should also be focused on certain utilities for which provision should be made apart from the saloons. One of these is the public toilet and lavatories of which our American cities have an altogether inadequate supply. It is plainly the duty of each municipality to provide for these physical necessities of all its people, both men and women. The Young People's Civic League of Chicago has made this propaganda a part of its program,—an example which should be followed in every American city until these necessities of normal life are provided. Again, the saloons

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON

have furnished the returns from baseball and athletic meets, and have thus catered to a natural interest. A plan might well be inaugurated whereby pool-rooms, barber shops and fruit stands should be furnished with these reports in every part of the city so as to reach all men who are interested and desire this information. Once more, the saloons have always served the public by being often the only place where a glass of water could be asked for and received without fear of intrusion. Certainly each community should now exercise renewed care in the provision of an ample number of well-placed drinking-fountains. The soft drink establishments are doubtless counting on a greatly increased trade, and their expectations are not likely to be disappointed. The Coca-Cola concern, for example, is planning on a large addition to its plant and staff for the era of prohibition is felt to offer wider fields for the substitute. A recent article in the *Saturday Evening Post* (April, 1919) describes the wholesale conversion of large breweries into ice-cream establishments, an enormous increase in the consumption of this product being a practical certainty in the near future. Similarly, cheap restaurants may now be operated on a new basis in providing the wholesome food which once the "free lunch" of the saloon offered its patrons.

The community has a certain responsibility also to furnish public meeting places for its citizens. Chicago has installed municipal club-houses in its parks, an experiment which should be repeated in every city in the country. Portland, Oregon, has its community houses for both men and women which might well be studied as models. Denver has also made large provision for community recreation in her great auditorium. And Portland, Maine, by installing a great municipal organ in her new City Hall, with a municipal organist of national reputation giving free public concerts, has opened a new chapter of legitimate effort toward the provision of fine entertainment for the people.

The time has surely come also for a wider use of school buildings. This reform for the use of these great educational and civic plants for the welfare of the people as a whole, can now be no longer delayed. Especially their use for the great Americanization movement now under way all over the country cannot be too strongly urged. Here let our varied radical groups meet, not only for the purpose of acquiring our language and customs, but also for the perpetuation of their own customs and ideals.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON

Provision of Wholesome Recreation Imperative

Finally, it seems certain that the provision of proper and wholesome recreation for the people cannot be secured short of the creation in all of our municipalities of a Community Recreation Department of the City Government. The situation especially with regard to the moving picture houses, to the dance-halls, and to burlesque theatres which now offer the people dramatic entertainment, providing dancing, color and music at prices within their reach, but under conditions which are often simply deplorable, cannot adequately be controlled without direct municipal interest and supervision. Commercialized recreation which seeks only money-profit cannot do the work which needs to be done. The times call for community recreation departments which shall continue in times of peace the admirable work done during the war by the War Camp Community Service. The city of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has recently organized for this purpose a Community Recreation Association the object of which is to urge the City Government to coordinate and improve the recreation facilities in Cambridge. The objects desired are briefly these: (1) to provide recreation and physical development, the year round, for adults as well as for children; (2) to provide community centers where people of all ages may meet for social and educational purposes; (3) to provide our foreign born citizens with opportunities for Americanization in the best and widest sense of the term; (4) to coordinate all these activities under the control of a municipal recreation commission with an expert community organizer in charge of the work.

Thus there has been outlined a large area of activities which may well claim the time and attention of all who are interested in providing the people with rightful means to the enjoyment of life. And there is no time to be lost. Soldiers and sailors who have been accustomed to the restraints, the discipline, the moral control of camp life, are being landed on our shores by the thousand. Demobilization from camps at home is proceeding at a rapid rate. Just as rapid is the demobilization of the liquor forces. The men already accustomed to sociability without liquor will be ready for its continuance when liquor no longer can be had. The great organizations which have pooled their resources in order to attain these results in time of war, should continue their effective and unified organization in order to secure and perpetuate them in times of peace. Imagine what it would mean for

COMMUNITY SERVICE AS A BUILDER

all of our American cities if on the same scale, with the same determination, and with the same outlay of money and energy, a great social program should be adopted having for its object the permanent provision of the social recreation of the American wage-earner which he has heretofore found only within the walls of the liquor saloon! Would not this rightly be looked upon as one of the great moral gains of the war? Never perhaps was such an opportunity and responsibility thrust upon the mind and the conscience of those interested in, and the responsible for, the social welfare of our American manhood. At last we have a real chance to provide social substitutes for the saloon. Will we have the courage, the intelligence and the persistence which will bring these great ends to pass?

Community Service as a Builder of Morale for the Institutions of Civil Life*

L. A. HALBERT, District Representative of Community Service
(Incorporated)

In using the words "community service," I wish to give them a somewhat more restricted meaning than that which they have in current usage. These two words are part of the title of a national war organization, known as War Camp Community Service and they have come to have a special meaning when used to describe the activities of this organization, although the scope of activities which have been carried on by War Camp Community Service is very wide. These words might be made to include every kind of civic and social betterment activities that could be carried on, if they were taken in their widest sense and it is quite true that all kinds of social and civic work do make a contribution to the morale of the population.

War Camp Community Service has been known as an agency for building military morale. The organization and many of its war-time activities are to be carried over and continued after the war.

* Read before the Division on the Local Community at the National Conference of Social Work in Atlantic City, New Jersey, Tuesday, June 3, 1919

COMMUNITY SERVICE AS A BUILDER

War Camp Community Service was organized for the Government by the Playground and Recreation Association of America to provide wholesome leisure time activities for men in uniform when they visit the cities near the great camps. In executing this work the emphasis has been on recreation for adults because soldiers and the people who must entertain them are adults.

The name and insignia of War Camp Community Service has become well known because of this war activity and the Association has learned certain valuable things in regard to providing for the leisure time of adults. For these two reasons the people responsible for the American Playground and Recreation Association and for War Camp Community Service have now established a National Organization under the title of Community Service (Incorporated) which will promote the interests heretofore served by the American Playground and Recreation Association and enlarge them to provide suitable leisure time activities for the whole population.

What War Camp Community Service has done for our military organization to make it more efficient in war, Community Service (Incorporated) will do for the institutions of civil life.

I. War Camp Community Service protected the health and morals of the soldiers, so far as that could be done by pre-occupying their minds in their leisure hours with wholesome activities. Community Service will undertake to do the same for everybody.

II. War Camp Community Service staved off loneliness and homesickness and the resulting discouragement among soldiers and sailors by providing hospitality and friendly social intercourse. Community Service will provide friendly greetings and companionship for the bashful and the lonely, and hospitality for strangers in the general population.

III. War Camp Community Service undertook to fill the soldier with enthusiasm for his task by emphasizing the esteem in which the community held the man who was enlisted to fight for his country, by heaping upon him public honor and applause.

Community Service will organize the public to pay its respect and express its esteem to every man who does useful work and especially those who render voluntary public service

COMMUNITY SERVICE AS A BUILDER

in behalf of a good cause. It will glorify the path of useful service and discredit the slacker in public service and the shirker in any place. It will give encouragement to those who undertake the world's drudgery and mark for distinction those who render important and faithful public service.

IV. The object and effect of honoring these men who rendered military service to the government was to increase their loyalty to it and confidence in it. It is essential that the people of every community should have confidence in all branches of the government in peace as well as in war and that they should not only have confidence in our political institutions, but in our social, religious and philanthropic institutions and even in our industrial and commercial institutions and that everybody should be loyal to our organized life.

Community Service (Incorporated) can promote loyalty to any organized institution that is worthy of loyalty and inspire in local institutions of all sorts a desire to be worthy of the loyalty of their constituents and of the confidence of the public, and assist in formulating the standards of conduct and service that make loyalty and confidence possible.

If good will and good purposes exist in the organized institutions of any community and they are incarnated in good performances, then community service can assist these institutions by devising ways of demonstrating their good will and good character and encouraging public recognition of it. It can arouse pride and a sense of comradeship in the hearts of those who participate in their activities and gratitude in the hearts of those who reap their benefits. This is another way of saying that Community Service can introduce morale into the organized life of any community. It can idealize the community institutions through celebrations, parades, and pageants which portray their history and useful achievements.

V. War Camp Community Service has proved out certain workable activities, such as community singing, supervised public dancing, community club houses, amateur theatricals, musical games and folk dancing for adults, public forums, seventy of which have recently been compiled in one classified list.

Community Service (Incorporated) will make these activities which have afforded so much pleasure and benefit to the

COMMUNITY SERVICE AS A BUILDER

soldiers and sailors available to all the people in proportion as they are adaptable.

VI. In carrying out its program for the soldiers and sailors, War Camp Community Service, through its community organizers, incidentally mobilized the resources of the War Camp cities for a great community project and this process often had a great reflex influence on the life and spirit of the city. It broke down distinctions between social classes. It generated a spirit of good will and forged a working organization that was an object lesson in civic enterprise. Community Service (Incorporated) proposes that this working organization shall be turned to account in rendering to our organized civil life such services as it has rendered to our military forces and that the large number of new recruits that have become interested in community service as a result of the war shall be utilized for this new task.

While one may refer to this as a new task, yet he must recognize that practically all of these activities which have been carried on in the interests of the soldiers already exist in some quantity in normal civilian life. What must be new in regard to them is the scale on which they are carried on. It is the plan to quickly achieve their universal application that is new. Just as the old regular army became the nucleus of the new national army and the national guard units were absorbed into it, so is the old recreation army led by play directors, song leaders, club executives, entertainers, to become the nucleus of the new Community Service, and many social organizations will take their place as companies or even battalions in the new crusade against gloom, hatred, dissipation and discontent.

Community Service (Incorporated) has no military authority by which it can command cooperation from all the individuals and organizations that are already carrying out parts of the proposed community service program.

The commanding importance of the proposed task and the value of united action demand loyalty to a common organization from all the individuals and agencies concerned. The problem is to get this work done with as little new machinery and added expense as possible.

Our organizers will take the initiative in bringing forward

COMMUNITY SERVICE AS A BUILDER

plans and calling the proper people together to carry them out, but it expects those who unite under a common organization to exercise local, democratic control over it. Community Service will act as the original promoter and subsequent adviser but it proposes that the local organization should have local autonomy, and cooperation with the national organization shall be voluntary.

In the past the Playground and Recreation Association has laid primary stress on the development of parks and playgrounds and given attention to promoting Community Center work and, in a limited way, has recommended the censorship of commercial recreations, but it is hard to say what constitutes play or recreation because people engage in all kinds of intellectual and even industrial pursuits, which are aside from their main vocations and which they indulge in primarily because they are interesting and entertaining, and these constitute recreation in a certain sense for them. People engaged in religious and philanthropic work without any commercial motive or any thought of compulsion except that they are interested in them, are engaged in a leisure time activity. The time which they have to give to any kind of pursuit not connected with making a living or performing the work necessary to their physical or financial welfare, may be considered as leisure time.

Community Service (Incorporated) proposes to concern itself with the proper use of leisure time and with inducing people to engage in constructive leisure time activities. A person may spend his leisure in or about his home, in reading, or visiting, or playing, or music, or gardening, or raising flowers or any of the various forms of arts and crafts. He may give a considerable portion of his leisure to his lodge, or his church, or his club, or to philanthropic and civic enterprises or to reforms. In making a program of play or recreation in the restricted sense in which these words are generally used, it is desirable to consider this in relation to all the leisure time activities of the individual.

Our organization certainly does not contemplate any attempt to organize or systematize the whole range of social betterment activities in which people may engage. It proposes to consider all kinds of human activities from the point of view

COMMUNITY SERVICE AS A BUILDER

of how they affect the problem of the proper use of leisure time.

Community Service (Incorporated) is now in the midst of making a survey of the leisure time activities of Minneapolis and this survey includes in its scope a tabulation and analysis of the contribution made by every conceivable kind of organization in Minneapolis either towards or against the proper use of leisure time.

In order to get a comprehensive view of the needs and situation of the city we shall undertake to make inquiries under seven main heads and ascertain the contribution to the proper use of leisure time made by:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Public Agencies | 5. Commercial Recreations |
| 2. Quasi-Public Agencies | 6. Anti-Social Agencies |
| 3. Private Agencies | 7. The Home |
| 4. Business Enterprises | |

We shall analyze the data which we collect with a view to showing how the various activities are geographically distributed over the city, but the volume of leisure time activities located in a given district is not a true index of the social life of the inhabitants of the district, because the people do not find all or nearly all of their recreation in their districts but go to institutions whose patronage is city wide.

It is a fair question whether people can best be reached by placing institutions in close geographical proximity to them, or whether considerations other than geographical nearness should have the greater weight in locating institutions.

A person's contacts with people depend on the activities in which he engages,—business, social and otherwise,—more than on the locality in which he lives. His nearest friends are those with whom he has the most frequent and vital contacts, contacts that affect his welfare. What matters it whether they are his neighbors or not. But he should not allow his contacts and friendships to be limited to a narrow circle. For purposes of enjoyment the intensification of narrow contacts may be the line of least resistance, and the stratification of society or the development of a class consciousness and class antagonisms may result. A caste system might be fostered. So the line of least resistance in recreation and social intercourse may not be the best in the long run.

COMMUNITY SERVICE AS A BUILDER

It is a fair question what part of a person's social life he should get by mingling with those of his own sex or his own age or his own profession, his own church or his own nationality and what proportion he should get by participating in the social life of groups composed on a broader basis.

Any attempt to narrow the limits of the people's individual organization connections to those within a given neighborhood so as to interfere with the advantages which may be gained by the specialization of social functions will be a failure.

For example not every neighborhood can have its own separate club for artists but a whole city might have one or more; a labor union is essentially a functional group and not a neighborhood group. Only a part of the social life of individuals can be met by neighborhood activities but every neighborhood should have some activities on a neighborhood basis and should have an organization for that purpose.

Not all forms of recreation have the same ethical value. People may have a dance craze or become card fiends or pool sharks. So volume of recreation is not the sole test of a recreation program. Some people may have too much recreation and fritter their time away in a socially unproductive way.

The people who are interested in surveys usually wish to direct recreation so as to combine pleasure with the advancement of moral and social ends.

What are these moral and social ends and what kind of recreation is best designed to serve these ends? Perhaps we may state a few principles bearing on these questions.

The form of recreation best suited to a given person is one which will draw upon and exercise different faculties than those already fully exercised, or perhaps overexercised, in his daily work. Active recreation involving physical exercise, is especially desirable for people whose occupations are not manual or do not involve much physical exercise, and their passive recreation should be such as to take their minds out of their accustomed grooves.

A person's recreation should have variety in it and not be found wholly in one form of activity.

From the point of view of society it is desirable to bring together in social intercourse, where they can find a common interest in recreation and conversation, people who, in other

COMMUNITY SERVICE AS A BUILDER

spheres, have conflicting interests so as to, in a measure, mitigate any class prejudices that divide the community.

Recreation which strengthens family ties and preserves the integrity of the family is useful. Therefore some gatherings which include all the members of the family should be encouraged. Those recreations are best which produce an incidental improvement in character and intellect.

Some occasions should be planned with the deliberate purpose of bringing together in pleasant surroundings, and on a basis where some mutual interest enlivens the contact, people who represent antagonistic classes so that their personal acquaintanceship shall wipe out such antagonism or such degree of antagonism as is based on prejudice only; and there is a good deal of prejudice, i. e., groundless antagonism between different classes, as for example between rich and poor, employers and employees, Catholics and Protestants, Americans and foreigners, and this groundless antagonism or senseless prejudice can be wiped out by mere acquaintance.

The leaders of institutions or organizations or classes which are rivals for membership or support, or which fight each other for any reason nearly all use some propaganda of deceit as a weapon of warfare. Their adherents are fed up on ready-made colored views of their own side and the adherents of the other side are systematically misrepresented; and ideas which suit the purposes of propaganda are proclaimed as true whether they are true or not. The product of this form of institutional warfare is groundless prejudice. This helps to make a fight but is an obstacle to peace. If we want internal peace and justice between classes we want to let the rank and file know the truth and let guilt, if there be any, fall where it may.

People who have been fighting a straw man should be permitted to see the real one at close range.

Friendly social intercourse might even tend to reveal such actual facts of injustice as would lead to the removal not only of prejudice and baseless antagonism but of the wrongs than constitute a just cause for resentment.

Now then, how are we to devise activities which will make such combinations of people on special occasions. I am frank to say that I think the responsibility and initiative for doing this rests with the privileged classes rather than the others.

COMMUNITY SERVICE AS A BUILDER

The rich must make the first advances toward the poor: in a way break into the society of the poor because the poor cannot break into the society of the rich. The employers must devise ways to meet their employees in friendly intercourse away from their places of business and in relationships that have no connection whatever with labor problems or with their relative positions as employers and employees. If employers have trouble in getting working men to come to meetings devised by them then let them go to any meetings devised by the workers which are open to the public, or better still let meeting opportunities be devised by people who do not represent either employers or employees, such as teachers and professional men or other neighbors whose connections or proposals have no direct bearing on labor problems. It is not very practical to advise workers to seek to meet employers and get acquainted with them socially but it is intensely practical to have a regular campaign to get employers to meet working men in relationships not connected with industry. This will combat unreasonable agitators faster than any campaign of education carried on from interested motives.

If we are to assimilate our foreign neighbors into American life it is the American who must be asked to take the initiative in getting acquainted with the foreigner. This is his privilege but the foreigner cannot approach the American of the best type as a rule, not only because he is a foreigner but because in most cases he is a man of less education and social standing. It is of no use to shout at him to become Americanized and assimilated into American life unless he can absorb Americanism from those who best embody it.

If it is true that Protestants and Catholics cannot cooperate as they should in moral and civic reforms or even confer on religious matters at all, the first requisite is for them to get acquainted as they have been doing in our great war activities.

A central correlating agency of recreation and social life should constantly devise ways of bringing the prejudiced classes of the city together. This program for the assimilation of classes is an essential part of a good city program. This will make the background if not the backbone of all community co-operation.

The homeless men of the large cities who congregate in a cheap lodging house district, usually consist of casual laborers,

COMMUNITY SERVICE AS A BUILDER

such as men in the logging camps, comprise the railroad construction gangs and do the harvesting. They are the most lacking in opportunities for wholesome leisure time activities of any groups in the community and they furnish the largest number of irresponsible agitators. They sleep in dormitories which cannot be frequented by them in the day time and eat at restaurants, where they are not supposed to loiter. There is no place where they have a recognized right to spend their idle hours, except at some saloon or pool hall where they spend some money as patrons.

If the lodging houses which furnish the sleeping accommodations for these men could be made to provide adequately for the social needs it would be a great gain. They should be required to have a certain amount of sitting room or lobby space in proportion to the number of their lodges just as much as they are required to have a given quantity of toilet facilities. If they had the same social spirit as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Clubs, they would abound with such signs as these,

"Make appointments to meet your friends in our parlors,"

"Use the game facilities and get acquainted,"

"Our writing tables are for your convenience,"

"Public toilet and wash rooms this way,"

"Shower baths 10c,"

"Free concert in the lobby tonight."

Such a lodging house with a cafeteria attached would constitute a good club house for this class of men. If a traveling representative of Community Service made friendly contacts with these men out in the camps and brightened up camp life and directed each man to have his mail sent to the club house where he could always have a sort of headquarters through which he and his pals could always get in touch with each other, where he could get a bath, change and wash his clothes, shave, shine his shoes, write letters, use the telephone, leave his valuables and check his surplus baggage, there is no question that he would use such a club. If his human needs were met he would have less cause for dissipation and discontent.

Out of the contacts we make in our leisure time will be developed in large measure the proper attitude of mind and the right social spirit which constitute public morale. Of course the first requisite in order to have morale in the working

WAR ACTIVITIES AFFECTING RECREATION

forces of our civil institutions is to have just and useful civil institutions, but even when this requirement is met there will be need of building loyalty and enthusiasm and these come from friendship and idealism which must be fostered by conscious effort. Definite organized effort to promote joy, friendship and idealism is the field of Community Service. It not only creates the right spirit toward ideal institutions but patience with imperfect ones if they show that they are reaching out toward an ideal.

Extracts from

War Activities as They Have Affected Housing, Health and Recreation

EVA WHITING WHITE, United States Commissioner on Living
Conditions, Department of Labor

Exactly as the war has brought housing to the front so has it re-emphasized the values in the field of recreation. Note that in the military training entertainments, sports, activities to fill the leisure time of the men were practically co-equal. So, with the industrial workers. In order that the men might be refreshed and re-invigorated by changes of thought and change of action, a rich recreational program under skilled leadership was adopted. No one today need argue for recreation and certainly no one need apologize for the human need of leisure time activities. This need is not a weakness but a strength. Those who know the French nation best are undoubtedly right in affirming that it is the greatly misunderstood lightness of the French that gives them the corresponding power of abandon in a patriotic cause. We Anglo-Saxons have much still to learn from the Latin races in this aspect.

There are more profound considerations, however, that enter into a discussion of recreation at the present time than the accepted activities of the usual recreation program and those questions have to do with the development of the highest qualities of the race and lead us into the heart of the labor problems. Those who think that the working people of the world are demanding more pay and shorter hours for the sake of the extra income or for a greater number of loafing hours are utterly blind to that deeper motive that is swaying the common thought

WAR ACTIVITIES AFFECTING RECREATION

of the time. The human race has turned another corner. It has developed industrial output and the application of inventive appliances to an undreamed-of point. It is now groping toward the development of those qualities which enlarge the souls of men and are fed through the leisure life and by the organization of society for the upbuilding of men. During the last two years we have caught a vision of this higher possibility. It is for us now to build toward it. With the desired standard of housing prevailing; with adequate pay the rule; with a margin of free time at the disposal of the individual—what next? Here is your responsibility and mine. Every public avenue must be thrown open for feeding the craving for the inspirational that art satisfies. Beginning with the little child, our nation needs music and more music—Community orchestras and master orchestras; the sing and the choral society on the playground; in school; after work; in free time—the best we have to offer. Let us preach and talk beauty until the civic sense responds to something of the sincerity of classic line and the demand for order and neatness. It ought to hurt to live in an ugly home furnished in a certain kind of way. There is a very pragmatic side to this. Artistic surroundings give a kind of peace that has an untold value. Here again we must get this quickening of the artistic sense running through our playground technique, in our schools and art institutes.

In our thought life we need discussion and more discussion—the chance to interpret, if you will—the chance for meditation. We need our public buildings, museums, endowed theatres, opera and drama. Art will never pay; our community homes must be offered as a privilege of American citizenship in charge of persons who are proved leaders of men in their respective spheres. Part of this program is already started. There is no more popular movement before the people than the community center idea. Our difficulty is the difficulty of finding the people who can carry on the community scheme involved to the satisfaction of the people. It is in its beginnings. There is no doubt that it will soon attract to itself the best talent we have. The Community Center created by the people; supported by them; developed by them, is undoubtedly destined to make great contributions to our life.

The well-rounded life carries within itself inner resource. Its poise comes from work well done; from a delight in physical activity with the appreciation of the out-of-doors; from a mind

CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN'S PLAY

with great depths of research within itself—the whole blended with affection for one's own and general goodwill. This will culminate in a sense of public service if our citizenship is to make steady gains toward the ultimate democracy it has undertaken to establish. I take it this is the type of man or woman to whom we wish to entrust the destiny of our country—if so, everyone of us is obligated to stand by the need of free time so men may control themselves and have the opportunity of giving of that time to public movements and to the family circle. The shorter working day must be. Longer vacations must be the rule in the working world. Let us take the lessons from the lives of men who have been our leaders. The creative needs—freedom; it must be unhampered. There is a reason why the poet dreams and does not write until the impelling force of thought and rhythm goad him on. J. Pierpont Morgan was not always in his banking house. Theodore Roosevelt led a strenuous life indeed and yet his fondness for sports and his life in the open undoubtedly developed that dynamic power which certainly was his. Greater leisure will tend to stimulate the creative; to add zest to life; to bring into existence something more than humdrum monotony. This war was a war for establishing principles of freedom—political and economic—and in terms of the personal life.

Certain Minimum Requirements for Children's Play

JOSEPH LEE, President, Playground and Recreation Association of America

Play for grown people is recreation—the renewal of life. For children it is growth, the gaining of life. The problem of children's play therefore is the problem of whether they shall grow up at all, and full opportunity for children's play is the first thing democracy will provide when it shall have truly been established. To state a complete set of minimum requirements would take a long time, but I want to point out some of these that are in danger of being overlooked.

I. The first requirement for the play of the little child

CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN'S PLAY

is a mother. To him his mother is at once instigator, audience, playmate, playground and apparatus. If his own mother has died, he must have another to take her place. There are plenty of women dying for lack of children and children spiritually dying for lack of mothers. The two must be brought together.

A mother is of course of no use to the child when he is locked up in a room and she is working in a factory. By having a mother I mean having one who has time to play a mother's part.

II. The next requirement of the child's play is a home, a place where he can have his own things to play with, his own place to keep them, and someone to share with and to be interested in what he does. More than half of our child wreckage is due to broken homes, and the disaster of their play life is in great part to blame.

III. Another essential to the child from a very early age is a child-community with established play traditions, games suitable to his age that are immemorial (they need not be more than three months old to possess this latter attribute), games that are taken for granted as what every fellow does and that afford a variety for different seasons and different temperaments and talents. There may be a play leader behind the group and its tradition but the group is the living medium for the child. Among the plays in vogue for children over eleven should be the great team games.

IV. Every child should have the equivalent of a tool house, a woodshed and an attic in his life, whether provided by the home, the school or some near neighborhood institution. He must, apart from any systematic teaching, have things to hammer and cut and melt and put together, to burn, color and otherwise deal with as his soul leads him. He must have all the tools, paints, materials and suggestive objects that have the power to satisfy him and to lead him on.

V. Every child should go through a period of having pets—anything from white mice to horses will do.

VI. Every child should be encouraged to make collections of stones or bones or leaves or something, and should be shielded from the kind of nature study which is to the love of beasts and flowers what the study of anatomy is to social life.

VII. Every child must grow up in the presence of the arts.

CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN'S PLAY

He must have painting materials and see people painting about him—sketching and carving and expressing their ideas in form and color. He must have a chance to do these things himself, to see pictures incidentally, not having them too much explained or talked about, but finding them as a matter-of-course part of his experience. The art teaching in the schools must from the first and always include making pictures from his own mind and imagination.

He must be brought up in the presence of music and of the familiar use of song and of musical instruments,—not forced to play the piano until so sterilized on that side that he will never listen again to a sonata if he can help it, but given a chance to learn and carried far enough on some instrument to see whether that is really for him a form of utterance.

He must hear reading aloud and take part in it, not in the inane and stultifying method of reading something to the teacher which she already knows by heart and does not want to hear, but of bringing in things that he has read and wants others to hear because he likes them,* or hearing things that others have found worth listening to.

For these purposes there should be in every neighborhood, whether in the school or library or otherwise, a house of the Muses, or rather two houses, one for music and one for the other arts. The latter should be full of books and pictures and tables and window seats to go off and read at, with perhaps a little stage. The former, besides its music rooms, should also be beautiful and have pictures and a garden.

The idea that children should be taught to be useful must be supplemented by the idea, equally important, that they should be prepared to live.

VIII. That children should have all the outdoor play that they can hold is too obvious and now too well known to need restating. For children under six there must be a back yard with a sandbox and other things to play with and a little general playground in the block. For those from six to ten there must be a sufficient playground, properly equipped and with the right leadership, within a quarter of a mile, usually connected with the school; and for the rest below seventeen the effective radius is half a mile. The playground and play-houses must be made beautiful. There must be full opportunity for skating, coasting and skiing in winter where the climate

LEISURE HOURS OF CHILDREN

makes it possible and for bathing and boating in the summer.

IX. Every child must have a garden in his home or two months a year of country life. In fact, he ought to have the latter anyway, and will have to arrange it with his mother or his aunt or partner to look after his home garden when he is away.

These are some of the things we shall provide when we learn to take either democracy or education seriously.

Irreducible Minimum Provisions for The Leisure Hours of Children

A number of the workers of the Playground and Recreation Association of America who have been thinking along the line of the "irreducible minimum" are agreed that one hour a day is the minimum for time. Two or three hours of outdoor play are most desirable. Even adults should have one hour. Miss Abbie Condit notes that the majority of state physical education laws call for twenty minutes per day but opportunity for play must not be limited to physical education in the schools.

Miss Condit says: "The only solution for a minimum playground is its maximum use, by having the ground used each hour by different groups and putting the emphasis on games requiring little space. One acre used six times a day is equal to six acres used once. Therefore it will not be possible for a ground to be much smaller than an acre if there are six hundred children. Many authorities feel there ought not to be more than three hundred children using a playground of one acre.

"To give the child ideal expression and opportunity for all games would require for baseball, football, hockey and skating, four acres; for tennis, two acres; for indoor baseball, one acre; for basket ball, one-fourth acre; for volley ball one-half acre; with one-fourth acre for running track, jumping pits and similar apparatus. This would require eight acres of playground for one thousand pupils but all these activities could be carried on in five acres by playing tennis and football less frequently."

The requirements of games and activities for minimum provision are that they should be good gymnastically, giving abundant exercise to the big muscles and be lively and in-

LEISURE HOURS OF CHILDREN

teresting; that they should be good socially, involving stress, competition and cooperation; and that they should appeal to all the major achieving instincts (not only to chasing, fighting, and the team sense, but also to the instincts of rhythm, climbing, construction, nurture—as in school gardening—and the scientific instinct, as in hunting with a camera). In order to reach all the children they must be adapted (1) to all school ages and both sexes; (2) to different seasons—including, for instance, skating, coasting, swimming, and indoor games; (3) to different social conditions and environment—including riding, golf, tennis, rowing, birds nesting and other valuable activities wherever they can be carried on; (4) to different tastes and abilities, so that the physically weak or handicapped should be reached by games especially adapted to them, even by sedentary games when necessary.

A practical list of games and plays which will meet these requirements for the different ages has been prepared by the Committee on Games of the Playground and Recreation Association of America. This does not mean that *all* children should be *made* to play *all* these games or to participate in *all* these activities. They should be taught them and during leisure time they should have *opportunity* to participate in any of them under good play leadership, on an adequately large and equipped playground without having to play in alleys or streets.

Miss Condit mentions the athletic badge tests for boys and girls adopted by the Playground and Recreation Association of America as valuable in establishing a minimum standard of physical efficiency. Mr. T. S. Settle urges the need of training in gang organization and in imagination such as is provided by the Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts.

Mrs. White calls attention to the increasing number of educational experiments to determine the possibility of "interweaving the play motive with educational technique." "Gary, Indiana, gives an allowance of four hundred hours to physical training and play in the lower grades and from two to four hundred hours in the upper grades, thus giving physical training and play first place in the school program."

On this depends the use which will be made of the playground. It is possible to handle more children per acre when they are under

Age of Children

LEISURE HOURS OF CHILDREN

ten years of age. Little children will use swings, sand boxes, teeters and similar devices which, if rightly placed, do not occupy much space. The games of children up to ten years of age are group games largely, and are not the real team games which require more space because the number of players and the boundaries are fixed.

Number on Play-ground at One Time There is always a rising and falling tide of children on the playground during the day.

In judging the amount of play space, it is therefore, necessary to consider the amount of the "heaviest load," but administrative devices can sometimes be used to distribute the "load." From the playground standpoint, this is the big contribution of the Gary plan of organization.

Density of Population Per Acre and Density Range The number of children using a playground at any one time is much smaller than the number of children who are served by the playground, and the number of children benefited may be, therefore, two to six times the average daily attendance. A neighborhood may be adequately provided with playground space even if it does not have enough to care for *all* the children of the neighborhood at *one* time.

Equipment The equipment provided on a playground varies greatly according to the amount of money available. Where funds are limited, wise playground officials will expend them for leadership rather than for a large amount of material equipment. There are, however, certain kinds of apparatus which should be included in a playground according to minimum standards. These include a sand box, swings, slides, and an adequate supply of game equipment, such as basket ball, volley ball, baseball, bean bags, and similar supplies. Such supplies are considered by many playground workers to be more important than fixed apparatus. The value of teeters and giant strides is debatable and they may be omitted from the consideration of minimum standards along the line of equipment. Boys' outdoor gymnasium equipment, as is the case with many other kinds of apparatus, while desirable, is not an essential.

Some sort of shelter, however inexpensive, should be provided on a playground, as should toilet facilities and drinking water.

LEISURE HOURS OF CHILDREN

Leadership The provision of space to play and a minimum amount of apparatus does not complete the responsibility of the city toward its children.

If the utilization of the play facilities is to be made a factor in child life there must be play leadership to insure the proper use of apparatus so that the child will derive the greatest benefit from it, to teach the child to play the games that will mean most in his development, and to give the right direction to instincts which, if undirected, may lead the child to the juvenile court. Innumerable instances of splendidly equipped playgrounds little used because they lack the vital element of leadership, while nearby alleys and streets were crowded with children, have demonstrated beyond doubt the primary importance of leadership.

There are certain requirements in leadership which affect even the minimum standard. Among these are the following:

1. The poorer the stationary and moveable equipment, the less effective the organization of the space and equipment, the more leaders will be required and the more vivid and inspiring must be the personal leadership provided.

2. Every play center must have a director in charge of the entire ground. As a minimum standard no director should be expected single-handed to direct the activities of more than seventy-five children, unless some special system of organization and self government can be developed. Where there are several hundred children on the playground, it is absolutely impossible for one director to handle the situation even on a minimum efficiency basis, and assistants, or such specialists as athletic directors or physical training directors, must be provided.

3. In any system where more than one playground is involved there must be in addition to the directors of the individual grounds a recreation superintendent, supervisor or secretary, whose task it is to have general oversight of the work, to be responsible for its development, coordination and enlargement, and for seeing to it that play facilities and activities are provided the child during the entire year. No work can be carried on effectively without such a responsible head.

4. There must be a governing body, either a recreation commission, department, or board, to have general charge of

LEISURE HOURS OF CHILDREN

the work, or if local conditions make it advisable to have the work conducted by an existing department of the municipality, it should be administered by the school board, park board, department of public works or some other municipal department. The work should be supported by municipal funds.

Charles F. Weller speaks of the importance of leadership as follows: "Especially, the adult neighbors of the child should realize that to organize social relations is one of the most difficult of all human arts. It is too much to expect that every youngster will be easily able, unaided, to discover and enlist the companions he needs and to organize them into satisfactory community relationships. Boys, "real boys" as people proudly call them, are supposed to enjoy and to find manly profit in the terrible cruelties and the ignorant evils with which they often blight or harden each others' tender, beautiful, responsive spirits. Let every man recall the harsh surprises, the meanness, fear and pain which weakened or overcame the ideals of human intercourse with which he started out on life's uncharted seas. Pilots, the children need. An organizer of children's relationships and activities—especially in their free hours outside the school—could do more than anything else could do to preserve and strengthen good will and faith in folks, idealism and wholesomeness.

"A Community Organizer is the chief essential, a competent man or woman who will know every child and nearly every adult within his field and will help them to develop community relationships and community activities. Adults must be included to some extent for it is futile to attempt to mold the lives of children without working partly through and with their parents and their adult neighbors. Families must be the units for some activities. Family games, music, reading, fellowships, picnic excursions and other activities of home groups together, must play a large part in shaping children. Parents can best be affected through their children and children likewise cannot be adequately dealt with except with the cooperation of their parents."

Mrs. Eva Whiting White says: "Every parent should understand the need for subtle guidance with children, because the best recreation leader that was ever known cannot equal the sympathy of a mother or father with a child's creative fancy. The home is the ideal recreation center. Parents out

MEMORIALS FOR SOLDIERS

of work, underpaid, themselves subjects of conditions that coarsen and harden and take away all pleasure in life cannot pass on that which the soul of the child needs. Home must be homes."

This whole problem touches the rest of the social problem in many places. The child's leisure must be safeguarded. He must not work when he should be playing. Adults must have leisure and strength left after the day's work to join in the children's play. In the construction of houses for people to live in the play life, especially the play life of the child, must be considered. City planning must provide for play life. Often streets must be used for play. Mrs. White says: "Good playground technique gets people where they are and leads them on. . . .

"Not only does the city claim attention as regards proper provision for the leisure of the child, but the rural community must be studied. Too well do we know the constant duty activity of country children in far too many instances. All that has been said above applies to those who are in the country, with the exception of the difficulty to obtain play space. In the country the great obstacle is the inertia of the town fathers. Every extension agency going into rural communities should assist in emphasizing the great need of adequate play facilities, and should endeavor to arouse rural communities to provide skilled leadership.

"Every community in America, city and country, needs to pull together on a leisure time program for children that physical well-being, happiness, and power may result."

Memorials for Soldiers

Not, "Shall we have a memorial for our soldiers and sailors?" but "What form shall the memorial take?" is the question in the majority of communities in which community organizers for W. C. C. S. have presented the idea of a community service building as a living memorial to commemorate through the service ideal the memory of the young men of the country who gave their lives that the democracy for which the community building stands might endure.

MEMORIALS FOR SOLDIERS

Organization of Committees

As early as January definite action had been taken in a number of cities pointing to a rapid development throughout the country of the memorial idea typified in buildings which would serve the community rather than by shafts of marble. Allentown, Pa., Asheville, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., Bloomfield, N. J., Bridgeport, Conn., Chicago, Ill., Dallas, Texas, Kalamazoo, Mich., Kansas City, Mo., Louisville, Ky., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., New London, Conn., Oakland, Cal., Omaha, Neb., Philadelphia, Pa., and Providence, R. I., are among the cities which have taken steps to appoint committees to consider the matter.

Raising of Funds

In a number of War Camp Community Service communities money is already being raised, through private subscriptions, as evidence of the sincere desire to honor the men who have given their lives. At Cape Charles, Va., a community chest has been organized for the maintenance of a community memorial house. Catasauqua, Pa., is planning for a two hundred thousand dollar community building with an endowment of twenty-five thousand dollars, the money to be raised by subscriptions inside the Catasauqua Red Cross district. Lawrence, Kan., has already collected \$12,000 of the \$20,000 pledged for its memorial buildings, and other cities are rapidly planning for the raising of funds, the amounts involved ranging from a few thousand dollars to two million dollars.

Form of Memorial

Community Buildings. The majority of cities from which reports have been received have expressed themselves as being in favor of community houses with recreational, civic, art and educational features, as the form of memorial best expressing the service which their townsmen have rendered in the great war. These buildings will prove real civic and community centers; some of them will include libraries, others will provide accommodations for the civic organizations of the city.

Auditoriums. Auditoriums, small and large, some of them incorporating special features have appealed to a number of communities as desirable memorials and the following suggestions have been made as to the features to be included with the auditorium: a library with auditorium, a memorial auditorium to house patriotic societies, notably the Red Cross; an auditorium with museum and art gallery and a great hall for conventions.

Other Forms of Memorials. A number of cities are con-

MEMORIALS FOR SOLDIERS

sidering still other forms of memorials which existing facilities or local needs make desirable. Among these are the conversion of a number of amusement halls and soldiers' clubs into permanent community buildings; a library with club facilities; a social service automobile; a community building to house public and semi-public activities which logically belong in such a building, with special emphasis on recreation for returning soldiers and for men and boys. Other suggestions include a club house for men returning from service; a building containing a large auditorium for public use; a library, gymnasium and baths, with a room for the exclusive use of returning men; a memorial park with special building; a club for men in uniform and discharged men; a building which will incorporate in addition to service club facilities a large municipal hall, art institute and museum; a memorial park with arch; a memorial city hall; a memorial building devoted to the accumulation of historic data regarding the community; a people's house; a building which will house an art gallery with trophy room and a memorial park way.

Two plans containing unique features have been proposed. At Cape Charles, Va., it is planned to have a community memorial building maintained by the community chest, with club rooms, auditorium, gymnasium, swimming pool, library and reading rooms (one for boys and one for girls) and memorial tablets. The Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Confederacy are planning to endow rooms which will be used as a civilian club by railroad employees.

From Detroit comes the report that citizens of foreign birth are incorporating a Liberty Memorial Association to provide a five hundred thousand dollar memorial, the form of which has not yet been decided. The Association had its beginning in the Committee of Foreign Speaking Citizens which helped with the liberty loans. This action on the part of Detroit's foreign-born citizens is indicative of the splendid spirit of unity which is everywhere expressing itself as citizens, rich and poor, and organizations great and small, are drawing together in a common desire to pay a fitting tribute to those who will never return.

National Physical Education Service

A New Emphasis on Physical Education

America to-day is facing the facts which the war has brought home to her as unescapable truths. One of these is the necessity for a greater emphasis on the physical fitness which wholesome recreation and a broad program of physical training alone can give.

History of National Physical Educational Service

Realizing this vital fact the National Committee on Physical Education having for its aim the development of a broad program of state and federal legislation for physical education and the stimulating of intelligent popular opinion which would assure both legislation and its effective operation, called upon the Playground and Recreation Association of America the latter part of 1918, to "take over this great national service, organizing the necessary committees, giving or raising the essential funds, and developing the movement in the unselfish spirit of service."

In November an initial appropriation of \$10,000 was made by the Board of Directors of the Playground and Recreation Association of America for the establishment of a National Physical Education Service. Mr. E. Dana Caulkins was made manager and offices were secured at 818 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. The Association was fortunate in securing the services of Dr. C. W. Savage of Oberlin College to act as field director of the new Service.

FIRST STEPS

Enlisting Cooperation

The first important task was that of securing the cooperation of the various agencies interested. During December resolutions promising cooperation with the National Physical Education Service were adopted by the following organizations: Athletic Research Society, Society of Physical Directors of Colleges, American Physical Education Association; National Collegiate Athletic Association, Society of Physical Directors of Normal Schools.

NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION SERVICE

Steps were also taken to enlist the cooperation of such organizations as the International Association of Rotary Clubs, the Physical Department of the International Y. M. C. A., the American Federation of Labor, the Farmers' National Reconstruction Council, the American City Bureau and the United States Chambers of Commerce. All these agencies are giving valuable help in propaganda work.

Committee Organization

It was felt wise in the development of the work to have in back of it a small committee of people well-known through the country who would stand as sponsors for the movement. The following individuals constitute the nucleus for this group to which others will be added: Walter Camp, Dr. Charles Mayo, John Mitchell, Dr. Thomas A. Storey, Major Gen. W. C. Gorgas, William Kent, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Mary Roberts Rinehart, John J. Eagan.

Bringing the Movement Be- fore the Public

Though no extensive publicity has been given the work a number of articles are being published in magazines. Two pamphlets entitled *Physical Fitness—A National Necessity* and *The Need for Universal Physical Education—A Growing National Conviction* have been printed and are being given wide distribution.

As a further step in the propaganda program, efforts are being made to have the need for universal physical education emphasized in speeches made by men prominent in the public eye. Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels, Governor Bicket of North Carolina, and Walter Fisher, at one time Secretary of the Interior, have all in public addresses urged the importance of compulsory physical education.

As an educational and propaganda matter the subject is being presented at numerous conventions and conferences and in a number of instances speakers have been provided for the program. The list of conferences at which the subject has been or will be presented includes such meetings as the Michigan State Educational Conference, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and the summer schools of a number of colleges.

STATUS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION LEGISLATION

At the time of the establishment of the National Physical

NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION SERVICE

Education Service late in November, the following eight states had compulsory physical education laws: New Jersey, New York, Illinois, Rhode Island, Maryland, Delaware, California, Nevada.*

States Enacting Laws in 1919

Since January, 1919, laws have been enacted in the followings states:

Washington. Law provides for courses in physical education for elementary schools averaging twenty minutes each day, and, in all high schools and state higher institutions, at least ninety minutes each week. It creates a Commission of Physical Training and Hygiene consisting of the superintendent of public instruction and the directors of physical education of the University of Washington and Washington State College. No special appropriation included in bill.

Oregon. Bill provides course in physical training averaging twenty minutes each day. Supervision of system by state superintendent of public instruction. Committee of experts to formulate program. No appropriation.

Utah. Bill provides for a state director of health education whose salary and expenses shall be paid out of the state school fund. Provides for a committee consisting of the state director of health education, the dean of the state school of education, dean of the department of medicine of the University of Utah, secretary of the State Board of Health, and the director of the department of home economics of the Agricultural College. No appropriation.

Michigan. Bill provides for an appropriation of \$7,500 for the salary of a state director of physical education attached to the department of public instruction, and stenographic and headquarters expenses. The law applies to all schools except those in villages of 3,000 inhabitants or less.

Maine. Provides adequate course in physical education with an annual appropriation of \$15,000.

* For detailed information regarding the legislation passed in each of these states see *State Legislation for Physical Training* by Thomas A. Storey, M. D., Ph. D. in the November, 1918, issue of *THE PLAYGROUND*. Reprints of this article in pamphlet form may also be secured from the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION SERVICE

Pending Legislation

In the following states physical education bills have been introduced during the present session: North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Wisconsin, Montana, Tennessee, Florida, and Massachusetts. From Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Wisconsin come reports that there are good prospects of the passage of the bills.

States Considering Legislation

Movements are on foot in the following states to enact physical education legislation: Arkansas, Georgia, Maine and Ohio. In these states, bills are being prepared for presentation to the legislature at the earliest opportunity. An effort will be made to secure further legislation in Illinois providing a state superintendent of physical education and making the present law more effective.

FUTURE PLANS OF THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION SERVICE

Much of the effort now being made for compulsory physical education is due to the work of the seven special representatives sent out by the Service who, in spite of the handicap of the lack of time for adequate preparation and organization, went into thirteen states and worked for several weeks previous to the assembling of a number of the state legislatures in an effort to promote legislation.

Future plans of the National Physical Education Service involve the pushing of further work along these lines through the operation of campaigns for physical education legislation beginning with the states affording the most promising outlook, the legislatures of which meet in the near future. The organization of effective state committees, the unifying of all agencies working toward the common goal, the giving of assistance in the plans of various organizations who will carry definite responsibility in the general campaign, and an enlarged publicity program represent important phases of future work.

The American Posture League

Any well-rounded program of physical education must take into account the importance for health and efficiency of straight standing and sitting, and the relationship between posture and the general health of an individual. For this reason the work of the American Posture League, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, has a direct bearing upon the physical education program which the Playground and Recreation Association of America is conducting through its National Physical Education Service.

The American Posture League, organized in 1913, is a national health organization formed to do scientific and educational work in the standardization and improvement of conditions affecting the posture of the human body. The importance of such service is demonstrated by the fact that one of the first things done for men entering military service is to train them to correct posture and carriage as a fundamental factor in physical efficiency.

The work of the American Posture League is conducted through technical committees composed of orthopedic surgeons and other medical practitioners, physical trainers, school hygienists and educators who have long specialized on the subject of posture. It consists of scientific research, standardization of articles of daily use, such as furniture and wearing apparel as they affect the posture, advisory and technical assistance to educators, manufacturers and others and educational work through lectures and through the use of educational material including lantern slides, wall charts, reprints and a good posture pin.

The Posture League has done specific work in securing the application of its principles to school hygiene, industrial, office and home conditions, public and other vehicles, and audience rooms, including school seats and the seats for the Broadway subway cars in New York City.

In personal hygiene the Posture League has secured the application of correct principles to boy's clothing, to shoes for men and women and clothing for women and girls.

The organization has no paid officials and its work is conducted entirely by volunteer service. It gives its services with-

BOOK REVIEWS

out charge if no commercial use is made of them. Where commercial use is made of the label which may be attached to the articles having the League's sanction, the label is paid for. Money coming to the League in this way is used to meet current expenses.

Further information regarding the League may be secured by communicating with Dr. Henry Ling Taylor, Secretary, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Book Reviews

MOBILIZING THE RURAL COMMUNITY

By E. L. Morgan, Extension Bulletin No. 23, Amherst, the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating

The fruit of nine years of experience in community organization is given in this bulletin. In 1907, the Massachusetts Agricultural College called a Conference on Rural Progress. Out of this grew the plan of organizing a fairly typical town. West Newbury was selected and in 1909 the West Newbury Federation for Rural Progress was formed. The need of a community adviser who could go from town to town upon request was soon evident and in 1912 Professor Morgan was appointed to this work. Many towns have since tried out the principles evolved and actual results may be seen. The general plan starts by gathering a few leaders together to see if the town is ready for the step, if the people think the effort worth while; a community council is then formed, including a representative from each organization in the community. A mass meeting is called and important committees named—such as farm production, conservation, boys' and girls' interests, community life. A month or more later these committees report projects and such as are adopted become the community program for the year.

Hardwick, which has developed the plan farther and for a longer time than some other communities reports business done by its Farmers' Exchange increasing from \$10,000 in 1914 to \$40,000 in 1917. Provision has been made for boys' and girls' clubs, including garden, canning and home-making clubs, Camp Fire Girls, Boy Scouts. A community day was held at which seventy-two head of pure-bred Holsteins and a number of pens of White Wyandottes, which had been brought into the town through community organization were exhibited. Local dramatics are being developed. Community celebrations of National holidays have been carried out.

BILLY, THE BOY NATURALIST

By William Alphonso Murrill, A. M., Ph. D. Published and for sale by W. A. Murrill, Bronxwood Park, New York City. Price, \$1.50

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The most startling and fundamental fact which the war has brought to us, is that democracy cannot be and is not to be saved on the battlefield. It is to be saved, if at all, in the minds and hearts of honest, right thinking men and women.

The function of the community worker is to stir in the community, a sense and consciousness of its interdependence, its solidarity, its oneness of sorrow and happiness, its unity of purpose, to achieve the really precious things in the world. And out of this consciousness shall come the Community spirit, which is really the Community's confession that none of its members may live happily without the help and fellowship of the Community, that all of its members will live deeply and helpfully only as they live together, stoutly loyal in common zeal and love, hands clasped in hands in a communion of courage and plighted obligations to save, not merely democracy or religion, but to save the race from decadence and keep it strong and decent, noble and self-denying.

Walter James Sears

June 14, 1919